THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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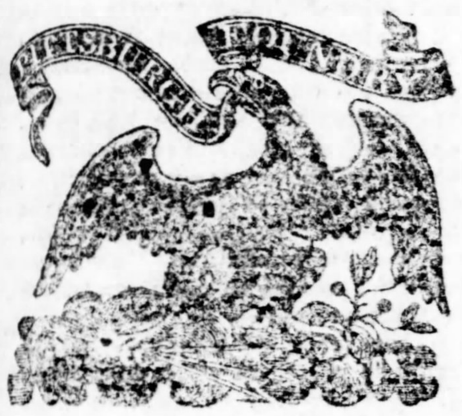
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.



ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smiths drills, Rolers for roling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Abbott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Hollow ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, *&c. &c.* the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Slaters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813. tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, *&c.* A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y

LAND FOR SALE,

BEAUTIFULLY and healthily situated in Beaver county, on the waters of Racoon Creek 21 miles distant from Pittsburgh, and 11 from Georgetown in nearly a straight direction between these two points. The Tract conntains near 300 acres, 80 of which is cleared, about 8 acres first rate meadow, and at a small expence may be made 40 acres more, being fine low bottom land; a young apple and pear orchard, of choice fruit, selected from the best orchards, all now in a flourishing state, in the whole about 1200. The soil of this tract is excellent, and that already cleared in a fine state of of cultivation; is in a good neighborhood—convenient Mills, and other useful improvements. A small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a liberal credit will be given for the remainder.

This Tract will be sold either in part or the whole as it will answer to divide, the improvements being separate. For further particulars apply to *John Bever*, in Georgetown, or to the subscriber on the premises, who will shew the property. A good title will be made, and if required security given.

WILLIAM BEVER.

January 23, 1813.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermilion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

TAKE NOTICE

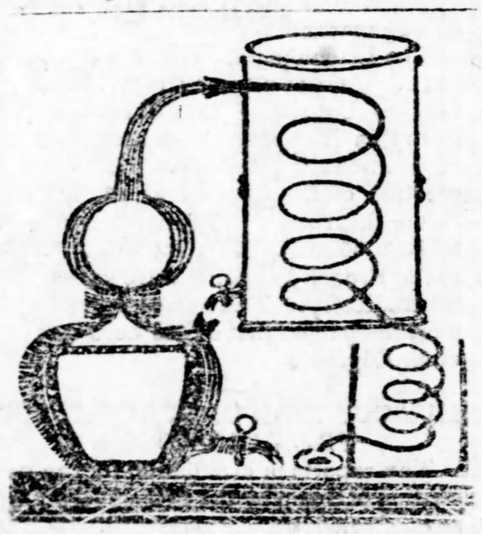
THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. McClintock Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER
WILL either Sell or Lease a number of

LOTS

on Liberty Street, Penn Street, and Virgin Alley. Those wishing to purchase or lease property in this improving part of the Town, will find the terms reasonable, by applying to the subscriber at his Store, corner of Market and Fourth-Streets.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 2d March, 1813.

The subscriber being appointed Agent of the *Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company*, for the Borough of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in place of John B. N Smith, Esq. resigned, *Gives Notice*, that he is prepared to insure against loss or damage by Fire, Ware-Houses, Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings, and on Goods, Merchandize and Furniture contained in such buildings, on very moderate terms.

Persons desirous of having their property insured, are requested to make application to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE POE, Jun.

February 22, 1813.

FLOUR

For Sale at the PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL, by wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.—Also, as usual, Middlings, Shipstuff, and Bran, Chopped Rye, Chopped Corn, Boulted Corn Meal, and various other Stuffs not mentioned.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1813.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living near Williamsport, in September last, a dark bay MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, trots and paces, her main lays on the left side, shod all round, her fore feet marked with the hopple, saddle marks on each side of her back, somewhat cropt on the near ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES KING.

Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Feb. 20, 1813.

A Gardner and Farmer

WANTED.

I WISH to engage a person well qualified to take charge of a Fruit Garden, Nursery and Orchard, in the vicinity of this place; also, a person acquainted with Farming and the management of Stock. Families, consisting of several working hands will in both cases be desirable. None need apply but such as can come well resommended for industry, honesty and sobriety.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, 9th February, 1813.

N. B. Wood Choppers also wanted

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains eleven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from whence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.

Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3m

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO BOY, who has five years to serve. Enquire of J. W. SKELTON. Price $200. Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1813.

A SHEPHERD WANTED.

A PERSON, who is of a mild disposition, and well qualified to take charge of a Flock of SHEEP, and who understands farming, in case of emergency, will receive liberal wages. A man with a family, (and if a German) will be preferred. None need apply, who cannot come well recommended for industry, sobriety and honesty. For further particulars enquire at the subscriber's farm on the Monongahela river, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST.

Hamilton Hall, February 25, 1813.

From the Gleaner—Feb. 10.

The night is very inclement. The snow beats with violence against my window; and the wind blows in gusts thro' the leafless branches. It must be piercing cold abroad, for I can scarcely keep myself warm with the large fire which burns before me. What then must be the situation of the "*Child of want*," unfed, and unsheltered? The descriptions of those scenes of horror, which I have just been reading, have sunk my spirits to such state of despondency, that I can scarcely prevent myself from fancying I hear the groans of human distress in every intermission of the storm. Is it possible that a nation so polite, so courteous, so fascinating as the French, should be converted by the dæmon of party into something even worse than hordes of ferocious Arabs! Gracious Providence! Where can we cast our eyes on this globe without beholding desolation and despair——As if fire and flood, famine, earthquakes and pestilence, were not sufficient to keep open "*death's thousand doors*;" man, more to be feared than all the evils with which his species is afflicted, man adds war to the tremendous catalogue of his calamities. I have been reading some of the scenes of the French revolution, and the pain I experience is not lessened by recollecting that they are past. What exists at the present moment! Nine tenths of the world are groaning under the most cruel tyranny, or engaged in a war of remorseless extermination. Even to our own once peaceable and happy land, the dæmon has found his way, and the waters which surround our extensive territory, are stained with the blood of our Countrymen, mingled with that of our neighbours.—And yet, though it is painful in the extreme to beholdthis situation, I would not have my heart composed of such "*stubborn stuff*" as to behold it unmoved. I envy not the apathy of those statesmen who have forced our Country into her present difficulties. They may be calm and careless now, but what must their feelings be when the last scene of this momentary life shall draw to its close—when the curtain shall be ready to drop upon their "brief authority;" and they find themselves impelled by a resistless power before the tribunal of an omnicient Judge, to account for the motives of their minutest actions! How then shall be disguised the rancour of party—the sordid desire of filthy gain—the personal hatred, that like a pursuing blood hound, could not be turned from the track of its victim—the horrid ambition which in its lust of power, devoted nations to the fury of armed Ruffians, ever ready for deeds of blood and rapine! Alas! the mask of Patriotism will then be removed, and the principles that governed them, exposed in all their appalling deformity.

It is said to be a maxim even among the savages of the wilderness, that no one shall be entitled to vote in their Councils on any question that relates to war, till his fortieth year be past. How prudent this is, our own annals will display. Abstract from our national assembly the members of a less sedate age, and the votes of the rest, of those whose minds are more matured by age and experience would give a large majority in favor of Peace, and its attendant blessings. If the circumstances which surround us, were of a nature to render it impossible to avoid a recourse to war, I grant the propriety of employing in it young men, whose ardent passions, & bodily strength would enable them to bear its pains and privations: But if the question is to be decided whether the war be proper, whether the interest of our Country demands it; and whether it might not be avoided consistent with the national honour and prosperity; in such a case, I say, Age and Experience should be the guides. It is the brightness of the Meridian Sun thrown upon our path. While to follow wherever the turbulence of youth breaks the way, is like following some baleful meteor of the night, whose course is involved in quicksands and precipices, and leads to certain destruction.

However, it is not for me to reform others. I am conscious of weakness and failings too great to hope that any thing which I could say would be of service in amending the world. But, I would to Heaven! that the rash and wilful men in our national Councils, who have involved our Country in its present calamity, could read, with the sensations I have, the following description of fields of battle; and think, if the scene so slightly sketched, can produce such an effect what consummate horrors it would display if exhibited in all its details.

"We could not proceed 100 yards without perceiving the dead bodies of men, women, children and horses in every direction. One scene made an impression on my memory which time will never be able to efface. Near a cart we perceived a stout looking man & a beautiful young woman, with an infant about 7 months old at the breast; all three frozen and dead——The mother had most certainly expired in the act of suckling her child, as with one breast exposed, she lay upon the drifted snow, the milk to all appearance in a stream drawn from the nipple by the babe, and instantly congealed. The infant seemed as if it its lips had but just then been disengaged, and it reposed its little head upon the mother's bosom, with an overflow of milk, frozen as it trickled from the mouth."

The following description of a field of battle, is in the words of one who passed over the field of Jemappe, after Dumorier's victory:

"It was on the third day after the victory obtained by Gen. Dumorier over the Austrians, that I rode across the field of battle. The scene lies in a waste common, rendered the more dreary by the desertion of the miserable hovels before occupied by the peasants. Every thing that resembled a human habitation was desolated, and for the most part, they had been burnt, or pulled down to prevent their affording shelter to the posts of the contending armies. The ground was ploughed up by the wheels of the artillery and waggons; every thing like herbage was trodden into mire. Broken carriages, arms, accoutrements, dead horses and men, were strewed over the heath. This was the third day of the battle—it was the beginning of November, and for three days a bleak wind and heavy rain had continued incessantly. There were still remaining alive several hundred of horses, and of the human victims of that dreadful fight. I can speak with certainty of having seen more than four hundred men still living, unsheltered, without food, and without any human assistance; most of them confined to the spot where they had fallen by broken limbs. The two armies had proceeded, and abandoned these miserable wretches to their fate. Some of the dead persons appeared to have expired in the act of embracing each other. Two young Fr'ch officers, who were brothers, had crawled under the side of a dead horse, where they contrived a kind of a shelter, by means of a cloak.—They were both mortally wounded, and groaning for each other.—One fine young man, had just strength enough to drag himself out of a hollow partly filled with water and was laid upon a little hillock groaning with agony; a grape shot had cut acros the upper part of his belly and was keeping in his bowels with a handkerchief and a hat. He begged of me for God's sake to end his misery! he complained of dreadful thirst, I filled the hat of a dead soldier with water, which he nearly drank off at once, and left him to that end of his wretchedness, which could not be far distant."

Who is there that reads the above, and does not shudder at the scenes that must follow the march of our troops into a peaceful and unoffending province! who is there hardy enough to make himself responsible for them in the great day of universal retribution?

A FARMER.

CURIOUS DISAGREEMENT.

Mr. Jefferson informed Congress, that our treasury was overflowing with money. A few days after, Mr Gallatin informed the same body it was so low, that the nation must borrow 3,000,000 of dollars!! On the second day of November, 1810, Mr. Madison informed the Nation by proclamation, that Bonaparte's Berlin & Milan Decrees were repealed on the first of that month & ceased to operate on the commerce of the United States. In 1812 Bonaparte comes forward and denies the truth of Mr. Madison's Proclamation but in the mean time, a number of our vessels that sailed to France under the faith of our President's Proclamation, were seized and sequestered by our ally Bonaparte, in virtue of his decrees before mentioned!—At the commencement of the present session of Congress Mr. Madison informed that body, that the money in the treasury would be sufficient to meet all the demands of government up to the first day of last September; a few days after Mr. Gallatin comes forward, and States a deficiency of more than 5,000,000 dollars. Now in order to be a good patriot, without any alloy of federalism, quidism, or toryism, it is absolutely necessary to believe implicitly in all these contradictions; *First*, that Mr. Jefferson was correct in saying our treasury was overflowing; *Secondly*, that Mr. Gallatin was correct in stating at the same time, that it was so empty the nation must borrow 3,000,000. *Thirdly*, that Mr. Madison was correct respecting the repeal of our ally Bonaparte's decrees.——*Fourthly*, that Bonaparte is correct in denying the repeal.—*Fifthly*, that Mr. Madison was correct in stating, that the situation of the treasury was sufficient to meet all the demands on government up to the first of September; and *Sixthly*, that Mr. Gallatin was correct in stating a large deficiency.—To believe the truth of these obvious contradictions, requires no more faith than to believe in Redhefer's perpetual motion:—It is therefore not extraordinary, that Mr. Duane and so many of our enlightened citizens, should be such good patriots.

[*Penn. Farmer.*]

VALUABLE PRIZES.

The Salem Gazette, of Friday last says, "A prize to the Chesapeake, of 400 tons, with dry goods and copper, has arrived at Portsmouth, and brings advices that

the Chesapeak had captured five other prizes, one of which she had burnt after taking out of her, goods to the amount of 200,000 dollars. The prize left her in chase of a sloop of war conveying eleven sail."

A letter from Newburyport says, the above ship (named the Volunteer) was of a fleet of 4 sail, from Liverpool, for Bahia, (Brazil,) under convoy of a ship of war.

A letter has been received at Newburyport, from capt. Nicholas of the privateer brig Decatur, of that port, dated at sea, Jan. 9, which states that on that day he captured the valuable ship Neptune, Capt. Ordham, of and from London bound to Rio Janeiro, laden with Brandy, wine, a large number of watch cases, a quantity of Jewelry, and a considerable amount in dry goods. The Neptune has arrived at Portland—and a pilot has gone down to bring her to this place.

A letter from Norfolk, dated Feb 10th, received in this city by yesterday's mail, says, " to day we have had two brushes with the boats belonging to the Blockading squadron. They attempted to land near the Pleasure House. We succeeded each time in beating them off, without loss on our side. Some of their people desert from them almost every day, who are regularly take by our guards."

[*Demo. Pres.*]

A person just arrived from Hamburgh gives a most favorable account of the disposition of the Germans towards the casue of Russia. Notwithstanding the most rigorous proceedings on the part of the police, the Russian Bulletins were universally circulated, and perused with the most lively feelings of satisfaction. A few days ago, a report having been propagated in Hamburgh of the death of Bonaparte, the populace were so vociferous in their expressions of joy, that the Governor ordered the police officers & troops to disperse the assemblages which were forming in every street. The ringleader of one of these groups, when taken into custody, and whilst the police officers were draging him along to prison, continued to harrangue the citizens upon the prospect of their speedy liberation from the French yoke.

(London paper.)

NEW-YORK, *Feb.* 22.

Arrived and anchored in Princess Bay near Amboy, as a flag ship, the British Packet Francis Freeling, capt Bell, with the December mail. She left Falmouth on the 23d December, and was dispatched from Bermuda on the 6th inst. by Admiral Cockburn, who had just arrived from England in the Ramilies of 74 guns.

Left at Bermuda the Poictiers, Ramilies, Malborough, & other vessels of war and we learn that eight 74's and several frigates, were hourly expected from England, which had been ordered, it is said, on the American station, for the purpose of blockading our whole line of coast. The packet met, going into Bermuda, the schr. Beilona, of New-York, from Savannah, bound to France, prize to the brig Colibri.

NORFOLK, *Feb.* 22.

On Friday night last, came on a severe gale of wind from N. E. which lasted without intermission until the succeeding night. The blockading ships rode it out without suffering any disaster as we have yet learnt. The ships Lothair, of Boston Capt. Higgins, in 33 days from Lisbon; Ontario,———, 6 days from Boston, and another, name unknown, came into the Bay on Friday—they were all ordered off, but owing to the wind being ahead, came to an anchor. We have not ascertained the fate of the two last, but think it highly probable that they could not have rode out the gale. The Lothair parted both her cables on Saturday night, when the Captain hoisted sail and made directly for this Port—not having an anchor to let go in the roads, he was obliged to make the best of his way without waiting to get a Pilot, and unfortunately, coming through the Narrows, his vessel got aground. We understand that a schr laden with salt (in possession of the squadron) got aground near crump's Hill, previous to the gale, and a schr. laden with lumber was driven ashore during the gale.

Letters and verbal intelligence by the Lothair state, that there had been no recent military operations in the Peninsula.

The allies remained snug in their old position. Lord Wellington had arrived from Cadiz *by Sea!* His Lordship it was generally believed, declined returning by land through fear of *assassination!* He had remained in Cadiz three days before any regard was paid either to himself or to the object of his mission by the national authorities whose conduct on the whole thoroughly convinced him, that he could no longer calculate on their co-operation.

Markets at Lisbon were low almost beyond example—Flour down to $ 13 *a* 13 1-2.

Nat. Intel.

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 27.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier General Winchester, now a prisoner of war, to the Secretary of War.

MALDEN, JANUARY 23, 1813.

SIR—

A detachment from the left wing of the North Western Army, under my Command, at French Town, on the River Raisin, was attacked on the 22d inst. by a force greatly superior in number; aided by several pieces of Artillery. The action commenced at the dawn of day; the Piquet Guards were driven in; and a heavy fire opened on the whole line, by which a part thereof was thrown into disorder; and, being ordered to retire a small distance, in order to form on more advantageous ground, I found the enemy doubling our left flank with force and rapidity.

A destructive fire was sustained for some time; at length borne down by numbers, the few of us that remained with the party that retired from the lines submitted.

The remainder of our force, in number about four hundred, continued to defend themselves with great gallantry, in an unequal contest against small arms and artillery, until I was brought in as a prisoner to that part of the field occupied by the enemy.

At this latter place, I understood that our troops were defending themselves in a state of desparation, and was informed by the *Commanding Officer* of the enemy, that he would afford them an opportunity of surrendering themselves prisoners of war; to which I acceded. I was the more ready to make the surrender from being assured, that unless done quickly, the buildings adjacent would be immediately set on fire, & that no responsibility would be taken for the conduct of the savages, who were then assembled in great numbers.

In this critical situation being desirous to preserve the lives of a number of our brave fellows, who still held out, I sent a flag to them, and agreed with the *Commanding Officer* of the enemy, that they should be surrendered prisoners of war, on condition of being protected from the savages, allowed to retain their private property, and having their side arms returned to them. It is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty the loss we have sustained in this action, from the impracticability of knowing the number who have escaped.

Thirty-five officers and about four hundred and eighty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates are prisoners of war. A list of the names of the officers is herewith enclosed to you. Our loss in killed is considerable.

However unfortunate may seem the affair of yesterday I am flattered by a belief, that no material error is chargeable upon myself, and that still less censure is deserved by the troops I had the honor of Commanding.

With the exception of that portion of our force which was thrown into disorder no troops have ever behaved with more determined intrepidity.

I have the honor to be,
with high respect,
your obedient servant,
JAMES WINCHESTER,
BRIG. GEN. U. S. ARMY.
HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

A List of Officers taken at French Town, January 22, 1813.

James Winchester, Brig. General.
William Lewis, Lieut. Colonel.
James Overton, Jun. A. D. Camp.
George Madison, Major.
James Garrard, Jun. B. Inspector.
John M'Calla, Adjutant.
Polland Keen, Quarter Master.
John Todd, Surgeon.

CAPTAINS.

Richard Hightower, John Hamilton,
Bland W. Ballard, S. L. Williams,
Coalman Cholier, Uriah Sabre,
Henry James, Richard Bledsoe,
Joseph Kelly.

LIEUTENANTS.

Caleb Holder, Ashton Ganard,
Byran Rule, Wm. Moore,
W. M. M'Guire, John Higgins,

ENSIGNS.

Lynden Cmstock, James Mundy,
W. O. Butler, James Harron,
Thomas Chin, Wm. Nash,
Jos. Harrow, Jos. Mooring,
John W. Nash, Wm. Fleet,
John Botts, George Cardwell.

Total 35, prisoners at Malden.

The Indians have still a few prisoners in their possession, which I have reason to hope will be given up to Col. Proctor at Sandwich.

JAMES WINCHESTER,
BRIG. GEN. U. S. ARMY.

Copies of Letters from Captain Evans, Commanding the Frigate Chesapeake, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. FRIGATE, CHESAPEAKE,
AT SEA, JANUARY 12, 1813.

SIR—

You will receive this by the British ship Volunteer, which we captured this morning, on her passage to the Brazils. She is one of a large convoy that sailed from Cork on the 19th ult. for the West Indies and South America; she parted with the West India convoy on the 3d inst. off Madeira, and on the 7th she parted with the Cherub Sloop, having under her convoy eleven ships bound to South America and the Pacific Ocean.

The ship has on board salt and dry goods, and I have ordered her to the U. S. under charge of Midshipman Yarnall, who, from his merit, I beg leave to recommend to your attention.

On the 1st inst. while I was despatching the American brig Julia, by which vessel I had the honor of addressing you, we were chased by two ships. As I am anxious to dispatch the V. so as to proceed to the Eastward in quest of the convoy, I beg to refer you for further particulars, to an extract from my journal on that day.

"At half past 3 P. M discovered a sail bearing E. S. E.—made all sail in chase—at 5 came up with the chase—sent a boat on board with Lieut. Page—and found her to be the American brig Julia, of Boston, from Lisbon, bound to Boston. On examination, Lt. Page discovered she had two British licences—brought the Captain on board. At half past eight, sent the Captain of the brig on board her. At 9 the boat returned, leaving Lt. Budd on board the brig, with directions to keep near us all night, as I had determined to send a midshipman in her to Boston with the licenses and her papers. Wore to the Southward and Eastward—at half past 7 A. M. wore ship to the Northward and Westward, and hove too, and sent for the Captain of the brig. At half past 8, two ships were discovered in chase of us, bearing W. S. W—At half past 9 descovered them to be ships of war—sent Mr. Blodget and the Captain on board the brig to proceed to Boston. On the boat's returning with Lt. Budd, run her up and wore round, and stood East by South, under the topsails, to draw the vessels in chase of us, more from the brig, and to ascertain more correctly their force. At 10 back'd the mizen top sail—at half past filled it,—and haul'd up E. S. E. to get to windward of them. Clew'd the sail up. At this time very thick and squally—Lost sight of the two ships. At meridian strong gales & squally—the ship under reef'd foresail & main topsail.—Top gallant masts housed—flying jib boom in and gaff down. At 2 P. M. it clearing away a little, we wore and stood in the direction we had last seen the ships, but could discover nothing of them."

From then until to day we have not seen a vessel of any description.

Respectfully, I have
the honor to be, Sir,
your obedient servant,
SAMUEL EVANS.

THE HON.
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. FRIGATE CHESAPEAKE,
JANUARY 14, 1813.

SIR—

We this morning fell in with another of the Brazil convoy, the brig Liverpool Hero of Liverpool. As she did not appear to be of sufficient consequence to man, I have taken from her the most valuable articles she had on board, and we are now employed scuttling her.

There is another of them in sight, and I am in hopes we shall have her in the morning.

Respectfully, I have
the honor to be, Sir,
your obed't servant,
SAMUEL EVANS.

THE HON.
Secretary of the Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 26.

Extract of a Letter from Harrisburgh, Feb. 17, 1813.

"We have a Militia Bill before us of entire new organization—it proposes to divide the militia into two classes—those from 18 to 26 to form the first class—those from 26 to 45 to form second.—The first class to train ten days in a year, to be clothed by the Public, and to receive a dollar a day. The annual expense is estimated at not less than *six hundred thousand dollars.*"

[*Poulson.*]

DIRECT TAXES

Mr. Cheves, in his statement demonstrated that 18,000,000 dollars are indispensably necessary for the year 1814—in order to support the Public credit—that the estimate is, the customs may be calculated to produce, say five millions and a half—if the last item is doubled, making 7 millions, there will then be wanting 1,800,000 dollars. If the non-importation law is not, therefore suspended, the internal taxes, as proposed last session, must not only be *doubltd, but trebled*—if they are doubled some retailers will have to pay 50 dollars for a license—if trebled 75 dollars.

Ib.

Gen. Hull, not Exchanged.

We have been favored with a late Montreal Paper, in which is contained an official order of *Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost*, of Feb. 8, denying the exchange of Gen. Hull, and the other officers and men who had been made prisoners at Detroit, Queenston, &c. as officially announced at Washington, on the 18th of January last. His excellency states, that the officers & crew of the Samuel and Sarah British transport, captured by the Essex, were regularly exchanged for the officers and crew of the Nautilus; and not for Gen. Hull, and his fellow captives; that he still considers the latter as under their parole of honour, and that should the fate of war, again place any of them at the disposal of the British Government, before a regular and ratified exchange takes place, they will be deemed to have broken their parole, and to be thereby subject to all the consequences sanctioned by the established usages of war in the like cases.

(Bost. Gaz.)

In Bonaparte's answer to the senatus consultum, he appears to have abandoned the conquest of Russia, not owing to any difficulty attending the enterprize, but from a conviction that the inhabitants are too *brutish* to relish the *sweets of liberty*, which he had *benevolently* prepared for them!

By the arrival at this Port, from Bordeaux, we have received French Gazettes to the 17th January.

Although so much later than our former accounts, we are not a little disappointed to find them so entirely destitute of interesting matter. The few articles which possess any claim to notice, are subjoined. The incredulous on the subject of Bonaparte's return to Paris will have their doubts dissipated by the numerous articles which appear in these Papers, noticing the audiences he gives, the decrees issued, and the personal inspection which he is making of all the public works in Paris. On one occasion he visited the principal objects of this nature accompanied only by the Marshall of the Palace.

A general requisition of horses, for remounting the cavalry, was made throughout the department of the Seine, on the 1st of January.

By this arrival advice is received, of the death of Joel Barlow, the American minister. This event took place on the road, returning to Paris from Wilna, whither he had proceeded to hold a conference with Bonaparte.

(Relf's Gaz.)

[*From the New York Evening Post, of February* 25.

We are told that Captain Allen, had a late London paper, of the 26th Dec. which he gave to the boarding officer of a Frigate by which he was spoken soon after he left Lisbon.

This paper, it is said contained an account of the surrender to the Russians, of Bonaparte's army of the North, under Oudinot and Ney. The former twenty-four thousand, and the latter, with sixteen thousand.

It was also rumoured that Bonaparte, was five days in a forest, surrounded by the Cossacks, and finally made his escape with a small guard of well mounted officers.

It was rumoured at Lisbon, that the ship Powhatten from Bordeaux, for this Port, had been captured, after being 3 days out, and carried into Portsmouth, (England.) Before the Powhatten sailed, Madame Moreau had been put on board by the officers of Police, and ordered for this Country;—but after the vessel had dropped down the river, she, being in a low state of health, was permitted to land, for the purpose of visiting France.

Extract of a Letter from Washington City.

"Brig. Gen. Hampton will take the command at Buffaloe, and should the bill reported by Mr. Williams be adopted for the appointment of additional major generals, Governor Harrison will be promoted."

Captain Allen informs, that Lord Wellington arrived at Lisbon on the 15th of January, the day on which he sailed—That in his retreat from Madrid, he lost between 4 and 5000 men—That in one instance, he had to cut his way through a narrow pass where were posted several thousand French troops, and that he killed about 4000 of them.

He also informs, that Gen Mitland was under arrest, and was to be sent to England to be tried, for not using his best exertions to prevent a junction between the French troops under Soult and King Joseph.

A British frigate arrived at Lisbon 3 days before Captain Allen sailed, which left England on the 2d of January, and brought accounts of Bonaparte's return to Paris, and of about 5000 of his guards having reached Warsaw.

The Lisbon papers are to the 18th of January, containing extracts from the London Courier of the 23d December, from this it appears, that they have received news in London of the total destruction of Bonaparte's army, his total loss on his retreat to Moscow amounting to 180,000 men. The accounts relative to the French Emperor were various and contradictory. The same uncertainty about his person that exists here prevailed in England.

EVACUATION OF SPAIN BY THE FRENCH TROOPS.

The reports in circulation of the evacuation of Spain by the French, are amply confirmed by the arrival of a Cadiz mail of to-day. This is the best comment we can make on the recent glorious intelligence from Russia. The tyrant's sanguinary career in Europe is near its conclusion, and his atrocities must now be confined to France. Every instant we may expect to hear of Austria having boldly declared against him. Lord Walpole has long since reached Vienna He left St. Petersburgh on the 29th October and his journey was accompliseed in a month.

London paper.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

From the preparations which are making on our interior frontier, and the detachments which have gone and are about marching to reinforce com. Chauncy on lake Ontario and Erie, we have no doubt of his not only obtaining the command of these waters, but of possessing himself of all the hostile shipping on them, which he may be able to fall in with The commodore has just set off on his return to those frozen regions. About 150 sailors follow him in a few days from this navy yard; 140 lately went from Newport; and other bodies of volunteers will probably be raised and seasonably dispatched thither. So that notwithstanding the augmentation of the enemy's naval force in that quarter, we have to expect every thing we can wish from our gallant commander and his brave crew the moment the disappearance of the ice will permit their active operations to take place.

N. Y. Cit.

NEWPORT, FEB. 18.

Yesterday about 40 seamen, under the Command of Sailing Master, Almy, proceeded from this harbour for the Lakes. We understand about 100 more, under the Command of Capt. Perry, will follow in a few days.

LEXINGTON, *(Ken.) Feb.* 27.

The Kentucky volunteers are now on their return from the N. W. Army, and will arrive in a few days. We hope the people will be ready to pay to them such tribute of respect as they are intitled to from having faithfully discharged their duty to their country.

The address of the Legislature of Kentucky to the volunteers in the N. W. Army, requesting them to continue their services two months longer, reminds us of a story which we have somewhere heard, of a *sturdy Scotchman* and *his wife*.

It was in the blustering month of March on a cold evening, *Thomas* came in from the plough, at which he had toiled from early dawn. Having put up his horses and gears, he made his appearance in the room where the fire was, in the corner of which sat his wife at the spining wheel. "*Thomas* (says the wife) *ye are wet and I am dry*—will you be so good as to take up the basket, and bring as many *dry peats* as will make a good fire." *Thomas* a good obedient creature, complied, and was drawing up a stool to get a little benefit from his labor, when the wife spoke farther—"*Thomas ye are wet and I am dry*, will you be so good as to take up the pail, go to the well, and bring in as much water as will serve the family for the night," Thomas said not a word, but up with the pail and away. In an instant he was back again, and before a third request could be presented, poured the contents of the pail on the head of the good lady—"*Now Peggy, ye are wet as well as I*, you may do the rest of your work yourself."

When we come to raise the men, to fill the late requisitions of his excellency the governor, we shall soon see whether the members of the legislature, and their friends, will express a will to have the "*contents of the pail poured on their heads.*"

ZANESVILLE, (O.) *March* 2.

By yesterday's mail we received an interesting letter (via Pittsburgh) from an intelligent correspondent in the N. W. Army, dated Miami Rapids, Feb. 20th. Its late arrival prevents our giving it at length. He says—

"We are between 3 and 4000 strong more or less. Nothing can be more uncertain than our destination.—The ice at this time is more than three feet in thickness, and I venture to believe can never be in a better condition for the transportation of artillery and military stores. Every man is not only willing but impatient to go on. Ten thousand men six weeks hence, will not be able to do as much against the enemy as the army can do now. What Paralizes our movements I cannot say—but I fear the campaign is over—it has died a natural death. Some strange clog hangs heavy on our heads or heels."

"The eyes of the United States is fixed on gen Harrison. If he fails in this present expedition, a dreadful curse is sealed up on us.—God send him success. We are certainly much indebted to the humanity and benevolent conduct of the French citizens at the River Raisin. Even families turn out in the dark lonesome night, to assist in burying the dead whom hungry dogs and wolves & swine have not torn to pieces and devoured."

(Muss. Messenger.)

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *March* 12, 1813.

The thirteenth Congress are to meet in the city of Washington on the fourth Monday in May next—for the purpose of laying taxes and providing means for carrying on the war.

"My own Kentuckians," as General Harrison would say, have returned home, from camp at the Rapids of Miami.—We are told that the parting between them and the General was very interesting. The General most affectionately addressed them; the officers took their leave, and the soldiers rushed upon him, and with tears in their eyes, protested that they would again join him in the SPRING.

The legislature of this state have passed a law allowing a bounty of twelve dollars per month to each of our men now in service, who shall serve two months after the expiration of their present tour.

From the Buffalo Gazette, March 2.

Deserters from Canada state, that the British have two companies of regulars and militia at Point Abino, 2 at Fort Erie, 1 or 2 between Fort Erie and Chippawa, and between 2 and 300 at Fort George and Queenston.

All the Americans, who *were* citizens of Michigan territory, under the United States government, have been required by Col. Proctor, Governor of Michigan, to take up arms or quit the country.—Upwards of 100 citizens who refused, have been sent to Fort George, and may be expected across shortly.

From the WESTERN PRESS, *printed at Mercer, (Penn.) March* 6, 1813.

"The editor of this paper arrived yesterday from a tour along the lines on our Niagara frontier, and hopes to be able in his next to present some pleasing particulars, which in this paper he is obliged to forego, for the want of time and room. He, however, hastens to give the following, it being the most important:

RETALIATION AT OGDENSBURGH.

On Saturday last, in presence of the editor, a flag of truce came over from Fort George to Fort Niagara, with an order from the Adjutant commanding at Fort George, informing Col. M'Feely, that on Monday the 23d ult. a party of the British had crossed over from Kingston to Ogdensburgh; that they had taken eleven pieces of cannon, small arms, destroyed two schooners and gunboats.—It stated also that they had taken prisoners all of the men who had not ran to the woods, but did not give the number either taken or killed.

The officers along the lines on our side, say that those guns have only been loaned to the British for a short time.

General Winchester and Col. Lewis left Fort George, under an escort of British regulars, for Montreal, on the 26th ult.—on the same day Governor General Prevost and suite arrived at the Fort from the Lower Province.

A PRIZE.

A vessel was discovered a short time since, from the town of Erie, frozen up in the lake. On Wednesday the 25th 18 men left Erie for the purpose of securing her; eight only, of that number, persevered; she proved to be the schr. Salina, late of Erie, which was surrendered to the British by Gen. Hull at Detroit. She is about 14 miles out. Property to the amount of near 3000 dollars has been secured—among the articles are, 16 barrels of pork, 1200lbs. salt beef in bulk, 60 24lb. shot, a quantity of fixed grape shot, unfixed ditto, and some fixed and unfixed canister shot, a suit of rigging, one good hawser, one new and one old cable, an anchor, three sets of smith tools, some old iron, five waggon wheels and two muskets. The property is in the hands of the collector of the customs—the captors neglected to make entry according to law.

It is supposed she was carrying military stores, &c. to Malden, or bringing away the property from the Rapids at the time General Tupper went against that place. It is supposed the crew put off in the long boat, (it being missing) precipitately, leaving their dinner over the fire. There was the remains of another vessel along side the Salina; her bow and main deck has been cut down to the water's edge for fuel. Captain Dobbin, late owner of the Salina, is one of the captors—they intend to destroy her, it being impossible to bring her in.

In addition to the four gun boats, already in a very considerable state of forwardness, at Erie, we understand Capt. Dobbin has orders from the Secretary of the Navy to build two Corvettes, to carry from 16 to 18 guns.

It is said that the gunboats from Norfolk have captured six of the boats belonging to the enemy's Squadron in Lynhaven Bay. *Balt. Amer.*

SYMPTOMS OF GRUMBLING

From the American Statesman, printed at Lexington, (Ken.) Feb. 27, 1813.

We have heard it stated that anotner requisition of SEVEN THOUSAND MEN, is to be made on this state in a few days. If this be true, the number of men furnished by the state of Kentucky since the declaration of war, will amount to about 20,000! "*A free horse is often spurred to death.*"

Congress has passed a law authorising Gen. Harrison to call on the states of Kentucky and Ohio for as many men as he may deem necessary to enter the service in the N. W. Army. We have never before heard of an act of this kind being passed by the Congress of the United States; and we must confess we are unable to discover the *right* that Congress has, to call on *two particular states* for a sufficiency of men to keep up the N. W. Army.

DIED,

On Sunday evening last, after a severe illness, WILLIAM HUNT, aged about 14 years, son of the Rev. Thomas Hunt, of this borough. He was a youth of mild and engaging manners, which held out the flattering prospect of future usefulness; but an infinitely wise and beneficent Providence, has thought proper to remove him, it is hoped to a better world. "*The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.*"

A contrast between the old and the modern '76 men.

The following wise precept, although it was uttered some thousand years ago, has never since been more needful, perhaps, than at the present time, which as it respects our own dear country, may fitly be called the waggering age.—*Let not him that putteth on the harness, boast himself as he that putteth it off.*"

What a deal of mortification and chagrin, might two of our generals, and more than two of our Congressmen, have escaped had they deferred their triumphs till the victory were won? Had they put on the harness with modest diffidence, they might put it off with much less disgrace, even though worsted and defeated in the contest: whereas it is shamefull indeed, after exhibiting the menacing airs of the braggart Goliah, to be smitten upon the forehead and felled flat to the ground, by a despised foe.

Nor are our vapering congressmen & military officers, the genuine shoots of the good old stocks of '76. They pretend that they are; but depend upon it, they are "bastard slips." The chronicles of that time tell us if men of very different stamp. The congress of that day were not very lavish of their promises, much less of their vaunts: they were, as they should be, cold, deliberate, unostentatious, firm and steady. The leading officers in the military line, never reckoned their laurels before they had gathered them; nor made vain parade of what they had done, and much less of what they would do. Their revered chief was not more remarkable for his military talents, that for his unasuming modesty.

In 1775, when the President of Congress communicated to Washington, his election as Commander in Chief of the United Colonies; he arose and addressed the President in the following terms: "Mr. President, although I am truly sensible of the high honor done me in this appointment, yet, I feel great distres from a consciousness that my abilities & military experience may not be equal to the extensive trust."—And again in subsequent part of the address, he says, "lest some unlucky event should happen, unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room that I this day declare with the utmost sincerity, *I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with.*"

Such was the man, who led America to independence and glory. What a contrast is now beheld.

[*Con. Journal*]

GREAT BELL OF MOSCOW.

In the Kremlin at Moscow, lies the largest bell in the world dedicated to St. Peter the great; its circumference is 67 feet 4 inches, its diamater 22 feet 5 inches and a half, its sound bow is 23 inches thick, its weight 336,000 lbs. as calculated from the metal put in the furnace, that is 163 tons. This massy run of metal, from its extraordinay weight, never could be suspended, and at this day lies in the pit and mould that gave it shape. The French army being unable to remove or break it, have suffered it to remain in its present state. It would make several fine field pieces.

ZERAH COLBURN,

The natural arithmetician still continues to astonish the people of England. Under the patronage of a nobleman of distinction, his likeness is to be taken, and Copperplate copies are subscribed for at a Guinea each. The proceeds to be given to him to enable him to obtain a suitable education.

FOR SALE.

A Negro Girl,

who has upwards of 12 years to serve.—Is accustomed to house work. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 9, 1813.

The Full Bred Horse

YOUNG EMPEROR,

WILL stand to cover Mares this Season, from the first of April to the first of July, at the stable of the subscriber, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a quarter of a mile from Mr. John Means's Tavern, at Turtle creek, at the rate of Five Dollars the Season—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap—and Ten Dollars for ensuring a Colt. Payment for the Season will be taken in Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats at Market price, if delivered by the second week in October next; after that time, nothing but Cash will be taken. For the Single Leap, the cash must be paid at the time; and for Ensuring, when the Mare is known to be with Colt; and if the Mare is parted with, the person who owned her must pay the ensurance.

YOUNG EMPEROR,

Is a beautiful brown, 5 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, strong and active made, and is well adapted for either saddle or draft. His sire was the imported horse Emperor, owned by Mr. Peter Brugh, and allowed to be an excellent foal getter; his dam was a colt of the imported horse Paymaster; and Young Emperor was raised by Colonel Brown, of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

A further account of his pedigree, is deemed useless, as his figure, size, and movements will recommend him to good judges.

JOHN IRWIN.

March 8, 1813.

LIST OF CAUSES

Set down for Trial on the first Monday of April, 1813, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, viz.

Wm. Todd's adm.	vs	Thomas Reese
R. Vance & wife	vs	Jer. Wright
John Handlyn	vs	James Harriot
Valentine Shaffer	vs	Andrew Rereigh
Sarah Irwin	vs	John Irwin
John Thompson	vs	John Myers
John Park's adm.	vs	Wm. M'Millan
William Scott	vs	G. Vantine et al.
Thomas Wallace	vs	Arthur Brown
James Ross	vs	James Pedan
Baptist M'Farland	vs	James Gray
Adam Burchfield	vs	Corn. M'Calla
Daniel Reed et al.	vs	W. M'Clure, jr.
Margaret Reed	vs	Same
Commonwealth for use &c.	vs	Bartho. Fleming et al.
James Amberson	vs	Dunning M'Nair
James Ross (tanner)	vs	Lewis Peters
William Young	vs	William Irwin
George Williams	vs	James Knox
Marg. M'Cormick	vs	Rt. & J. Stewart
William Loughead	vs	Brintnal Robbins
Calhoun & Smith	vs	Alexander Hill
Robert Stewart	vs	M. Powell et al.
Nathaniel Bedford	vs	John M'Elheran
Benjamin Saxton	vs	Thos. Copeland
Samuel Dixon	vs	James Semple
John Dodds	vs	Rob. M'Donald
Ann Simpson et al.	vs	William Owens
John Ledlie	vs	Same
Ann Simpson et al	vs	Jacob Coon
Mathew White	vs	Dunning M'Nair
Same	vs	Same
Stephen Crawford	vs	Same
Jesse Nash	vs	Same
Thomas Dodds	vs	Same
John Shannon	vs	Same
John Dick	vs	Same
William Campbell	vs	Same
Isaac Evans	vs	Same
John Wills	vs	Edward M'Ewen
Isaac Craig	vs	Wardens of Trinity Church
James Ritchey	vs	John Snyder
William M'Cabe	vs	John Fairlie et al.
Same	vs	John Fairlie, jr.
Samuel Robb	vs	John Allen, jr.
Jacob Kelker	vs	Christian Beeler
W. Irvine's exrs.	vs	R. Callender's ex.
John Davis	vs	Elizabeth Davis
Commonwealth	vs	Baldwin & Adison
John Allen	vs	George Robb
Rufus S. Reed	vs	P. S. V. Hamot
Joseph Davis	vs	John Jackson
Andrew White	vs	Alex. Martin
Thomas Reese	vs	Dunning M'Nair
Christian Latshaw	vs	Nathaniel Heron
Dunning M'Nair	vs	Wm. Patterson
R. Boyce for use	vs	John Wilkins
Rufus Jenithan for use	vs	Amos Mitchel & George Kelly
Alexander Murdock as. vic.	vs	John Jackson and Joseph Davis
Same	vs	Same
Peter Ross	vs	B. South et al.
John Cubbage	vs	George Cubbage
John Brown	vs	I. Rosebery et ux
Same	vs	T. Fitzpatrick et
Samuel Ross et al.	vs	John Brown
Catharine M'Carty	vs	James Baggs
John Wilkins	vs	John Shea
Samuel Hunter	vs	Wm. M'Cullogh
John Davis	vs	James Laughlin
Samuel Gill	vs	James Patterson
John Christy	vs	A. Mitchel et al.
James Cooper	vs	Terrence Farland
William Whitesite	vs	Daniel Chess
Dunning M'Nair	vs	Thomas Reese
Andrew Finney	vs	Thomas Baird
Hance Scott	vs	Thomas Scott & Joseph Caskey
Andrew Jack	vs	Amos Peirce
Isaac Ferree	vs	R. Vance et ux.
John Hess	vs	John Greider
Alex. M'Cutcheon	vs	T. Boreland et al.
John Wills	vs	Jer. Sturgeon
Samuel M'Gowan	vs	Conkling Budd
Con. Katz for use	vs	Philip Yant
W. Fulton's admrs.	vs	Wm. Hamilton
John Moore	vs	Thomas Baird
John Henry	vs	William Pollock
Margaret M'Ewen	vs	Jos. Barnet et al.
James Lindsay	vs	Andrew Boggs
James Burd	vs	James Semple
Thomas Baird	vs	James M'Creery
Nich. O'Callaghan	vs	John Shea
Todd & Bell	vs	Ichabod Price
Eliza. Thompson	vs	William Morrow
Hazleton & Bell	vs	Conk. Budd et al.
Jeremiah Sturgeon	vs	John Witherow
Jas. Pentland & Co.	vs	William Price
John Deer	vs	John Miller
George M'Mullen	vs	James Jelly
Mary Barr	vs	John Deal
John Pedan for use	vs	Thomas Collins
Commissioners of Allegheny County	vs	Robert Spencer & Jos. M'Cullogh
J. M'Dowell for use	vs	D. Davis's adm.
Adam Wickersham	vs	Hen. Drinkwater
John Gonsalls	vs	John Bellwood
Robert Hays, jr.	vs	Rob. Curry et al.
Lewis Fry	vs	George Romilly
Treasurer of Pennsylvania,	vs	Nath. Bedford & Thos. Collins
Samuel M'Gowan	vs	John Irwin
Thomas Liggett	vs	Thomas Collins
Robert Philson	vs	John and James Campbell

E. PENTLAND, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, March 8, 1813.

HORSE BILLS,

HAND BILLS, BLANKS,

CARDS,

And Printing in general, executed in an elegant stile, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 5th day of April next, the following property, viz:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and marked in the general plan of said Borough, No. 370, with the appurtenances, subject to a yearly ground rent of fifty dollars, payable to Benjamin Herr, his heirs and assigns, the property of Joshua Barnard, at the suit of Henry Buyers.

Also, all the right, title, and interest in and to a two story frame house, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, containing on Wood street 18 feet, and extending back 60 feet, adjoining John Semple, now in the occupancy of John Hodge, subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty-six dollars, the property of Andrew Galloway, at the suits of Thomas Humphreys and Joseph Liddle.

Also, a certain tract of land or piece of ground, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—by land of John Dunbar, on the north, by land of Powell, on the east, by land of John M'Culiough, on the south, and by land of Geo. Wallace, Esq. containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house, a stone barn and still house, and about thirty acres of land cleared. Taken in execution as the property of John Frichman, at the suit of Benjamin Applegate, assignee of John Perry.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, March 8, 1813.

FOR SALE.

ONE undivided third part of FOUNTAIN FURNACE and 3000 acres of Wood Land, with Ore Banks of the first quality, situate in Legonier valley, Westmoreland county; and one undivided half part of ST. JOHN'S FURNACE, and between 2 and 3000 acres of Wood Land, with Ore Banks convenient to the Furnace, situate on Indian creek, Fayette county, (Pa.) It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of the premises, as any person wishing to purchase will of course view them, and the terms of sale will be made known by the undersigned living in Connellsville, Fayette county.

JAMES RODGERS.

March 4, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An advertisement appeared in the papers of Pittsburgh a few weeks ago, signed WILLIAM C. WELCH, complaining that Col. Joel Ferree, of the Pennsylvania militia, now in the service of the U. States, had advertised him as a Deserter, although he had been duly excused by the court of appeal. The following certificate of Captain Barrickman, in whose company Welch was a private, will take away all censure and blame from Col. Ferree. If Welch did not think proper to render to his Captain the necessary evidence of his exoneration from serving the tour of duty, the odium of being posted as a Deserter, must rest, and with great propriety, on himself.

Miami Rapids, February 26, 1813.

I do certify, that William C. Welch, of Pittsburgh, was drafted to march on a tour of militia duty, in the company which I had the honor to command—that he was mustered by the Adjutant of the Regiment to which he belonged, and delivered up to me as a private soldier—that two days prior to our removal from Pittsburgh to the camp at the town of Allegheny, the company was mustered, when Adjutant M'Clurg and myself directed, that all who did not design to continue in service during the campaign, should step out of the ranks, particularly those who designed to pay the fine or appeal. It is perfectly recollected by myself and company at present, that Mr. Welch remained in the ranks at that time and continued to do duty that and the succeeding day, after which time he absented himself. If Mr. W. was exonerated by the court of appeal, he never gave to me any written or oral testimony of it, in consequence of which I could consider him in no other light than as a Deserter, and when called upon to make known the names of that class to Col. Ferree, for publication, I gave the name of Mr. Welch, which I found myself bound in honor to do.

J. BARRICKMAN, *Captain*
5d Com. 1st Regt. 2d D. P. M.

DESERTION.

DESERTED from Captain J. Wallace's company, on the 20th December last, OWEN MERIDITH, aged 28 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion; and JACOB HESS, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion. Whoever takes up said deserters and delivers them to any Officer of the United States Army, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, or Five Dollars for either.

JOEL FERREE, *Lieut. Col.*
1st Regt. 2d. D. P. M.

Miami Rapids, Feb. 26, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

TO RENT,

For one or more years,

A FARM three miles and an half from Pittsburgh—Should the whole of the Farm be too large, a part will be rented. Possession will be given the first of April next. No person need apply without being well recommended. For terms apply to JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

Pitt township, March 10, 1813.

Valuable Tavern Stand

FOR RENT.

THE House now occupied by SAMUEL EMMETT, at the sign of Gen. Washington, near the Court House in the town of Steubenville will be rented. Possession given the first of April next.

*** For terms apply to,

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, February 28, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to

J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

A SHEPHERD WANTED.

A PERSON, who is of a mild disposition, and well qualified to take charge of a Flock of SHEEP, and who understands farming, in case of emergency, will receive liberal wages. A man with a family, (and if a German) will be preferred. None need apply, who cannot come well recommended for industry, sobriety and honesty. For further particulars enquire at the subscriber's farm on the Monongahela river, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST.

Hamilton Hall, February 25, 1813.

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas and John Cromwell Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent*, *for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf

PITTSBURGH SILVER PLATE

MANUFACTORY,

Third between Market and Wood streets near the Hay Scales.

HAZLETON, COLBY & CO.

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the

SILVER PLATING BUSINESS

in this place, where they manufacture and intend to keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Mounting, &c.

They also intend to manufacture and keep for sale Tinn'd Stirrups and Bridle Bits.

From a perfect knowledge of their profession, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from any parts of the U. States thankfully received and punctually attended to by Messrs. *Sutton & M'Nickle*, at their wholesale ware house, on the bank of the Monongahela, between Market and Wood streets, who are duly commissioned for the execution of all orders for any articles in the above line.

*** One or two apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1813. 3m

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

A VALUABLE FARM,

FOR SALE,

SITUATE in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 175 acres, with a good improvement. The sale will be on the premises on Thursday the 18th day of March next. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and three or four years credit given for the remainder, on giving mortgage. If is not sold on the above mentioned day, it will be rented. Any person wishing to see the premises, will apply to the subscribers.

THOMAS ROSS, } *Exec'rs. to Wm.*
JAMES SAMPLE, } *Scott's estate.*

February 25, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Sketches Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana—by Major Amos Stoddard.

Traits of Nature—by Miss Burney, a novel.

Calamities of Authors, including some Inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters—by I. D'Israeli.

History of the Countess of C——, who was confined in a dungeon under ground, by her unrelenting husband, whom she saw but *once* during her imprisonment of *nine* years, in which course of time she frequently suffered the severity of extreme *hunger*, *thirst* and *cold*. But happily, a few days before the tyrant's death, he discovered the secret of her subterraneous abode to a friend; from which she was soon after released by her *parents*—from the French of Madame de Genlis.

Chesterfield, Travestie, or School for Modern Manners; embellished with six caricatures, engraved from original drawings—by Rowlandson.

February 12, 1813.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the property on which she resides, situate in Fifth street between Market and Wood streets; the Lot is 60 feet front on Fifth street, and 120 feet back; on which is erected a two story brick House, and a one story frame House. Terms of payment will be made easy. Enquire on the premises. Also a Lot in M'Kee's port.

SALLY RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1813.

ORIGINAL PATENT AND *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from headache, pains in the back, lassitude etc.—If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN.
Airquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomack, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time.

I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13. 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms, I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's worm destroying lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS.

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnston.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and iruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and SUTTON AND M'NICKLE, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the out side wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

☞ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted

April 28, 1812. tf

A Splendid Hot-Pressed Edition of Macklin's Celebrated Bible.

Joseph Delaplaine, and Murray, Draper, Fairman, & Co.

PROPOSE TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A SPLENDID HOT-PRESSED EDITION,

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE,

In Royal Quarto.

TO BE EMBELLISHED WITH TWO HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS,

FROM PICTURES AND DESIGNS BY THE MOST EMINENT FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

THE WHOLE OF THE ENGRAVINGS TO BE EXECUTED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

Murray, Draper, Fairman, & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE BIBLE being incomparably the most valuable of Books, cannot be too widely diffused among mankind; and is, beyond all other works, entitled to appear in a magnificent style. Although the sacredness and importance of the matter it contains, cannot be enhanced by the elegance of the manner in which it is recorded, it may notwithstanding, be rendered more captivating, and thereby more deeply impressive in its effects on the minds of those by whom it is consulted. These sentiments, being in their nature almost self-evident; will not, it is believed, be doubted by any professor of the Christian Religion. On the other hand, the support they will receive cannot fail to be extensive and weighty; for they will meet with an advocate in the breast of every one acquainted with the worth of the sacred volume. Nor have these sentiments been hitherto only conceived and cherished by the friends of holy writ, merely under the Character of an abstract truth. On sundry occasions, they have assumed the form and exercised the influence of a practical principle.—In other Countries, artists have felt them, an enlightened Publick have given them their sanction, even monarchs themselves have adopted and patronized them, and they have thus become a source of national advancement in piety and taste. Hence it is, that, among other superb editions, the world is in possession of *Macklin's Bible*, which is justly regarded as the most correct and beautiful specimen of typography that has ever issued from the Press in any Country. No other work has been heretofore deemed worthy of appearing under an exterior so exquisitely ornamented.—Enriched by every excellence and decorated by every elegance which the press, the pencil, and the graver can bestow, it may be properly valued as a combination of rare talents, in which taste and fancy are happily united with classical knowledge, and refined judgement, and will forever remain a splendid monument of the state of the arts in Europe at the close of the 18th Century.

Having spoken of Macklin's edition of the Bible, in terms of such high and unqualified admiration, it might be thought, perhaps presumptive in the present Editors, to alledge that theirs will rival it in elegance. They will be permitted, however to observe, that they have selected that magnificent work as their model, and that they will sedulously endeavor to profit by its beauties; nor are they without a hope, that the Copy will be, in all respects, equal, if not superior to the original. They venture, at least, to assert with confidence, that the difference in point of execution, whether graphical, or typographical, will bear no proportion to the difference in price. The British edition, being in Imperial Crown Quarto, contains three thousand pages, and one hundred and eighty engravings, and costs five hundred dollars; whereas the proposed American edition, being nearly of the same dimensions, and containing 2000 pages, and 200 engravings, will be delivered to its patrons at one hundred and seventy five dollars,

The Editors will further observe, that their edition of the Bible will be *American*; for every thing appertaining to it will be of domestick origin—the production of Citizens of the United States. The types, which will be of the newest, and most approved pattern, will be Cast for the special purpose, by the ablest artists in the City of Philadelphia. The Ink and Paper will also be of superior quality; and all the engravings will be executed in our own Country. For the accomplishment of this latter object, the most distinguished American artists will be employed; and, that they may have every opportunity and encouragement to execute the work in a masterly style, nothing reasonable shall be denied them, either on the score of compensation or time. That nothing may be wanting to render the proposed edition of the Scriptures as elegant, and at the same time, as useful as possible, it will be printed, with the most scrupulous regard to correctness and accuracy, and will be *Hot-Pressed*.—With these arrangements, which shall be all carried into effect with diligence and fidelity, the Editors flatter themselves that they will be able to lay before the Publick a performance, which will merit the denomination of a *National Work*—a work, which, among the various motives contributing to its encouragement may enlist in its favor a spirit of patriotism.

It would be superfluous to attempt to illustrate or enforce by means of argument, what every one already feels and acknowledges as a practical truth. From this consideration, the Editors will not dwell on the pleasure and advantage which enlightened Christians derive from examining correct Prints, and Paintings, founded on well selected passages, from the Holy Scriptures. It is through this medium, that the various personages mentioned in the sacred writings, whether they be held forth as Patterns to be imitated, or as objects to excite our abhorrence of vice, are most impressively represented to our view; and it is in this way that the human mind is most forcibly carried back to former ages, and made to dwell with the clearest perception and the liveliest interest on those memorable and important scenes and transactions, which relate to the high and holy purposes of man's salvation.

There is yet, another ground on which the Editors venture to hope, that the work, they have in view will meet with Patronage, in consideration of the engravings it will contain. It is the encouragement it will offer to an important department of the fine arts in our own country. Allusion is here made to the arts of designing and engraving. For these elegant studies, which are so happily calculated to refine the taste, correct the morals, and elevate the sentiments and character of a nation, there appears to exist a peculiar talent among the people of the United States.

EDITORS.

CONDITIONS.

I. This Bible will be published in fifty numbers (royal quarto) hot-pressed; to be neatly and substantially put up in boards. Each number to contain about forty pages letter-press.

II. It will be embellished with two hundred Prints, from pictures and designs by the most eminent foreign and American artists. The whole of the engravings will be executed in this Country, in the best style. Before the Prints, suitable paper will be placed, to secure them from injury,

III. A number will be published every six weeks, till the whole is completed.

IV. The Price for each number will be Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable on its delivery.

V. The work will be comprised in Five Volumes—ten numbers to Constitute a volume.

VI. The first number will be put to Press as soon as a sufficient patronage is obtained to warrant it.

*** Macklin's Bible was published in London in seventy numbers, and contains one hundred and eighty engravings. The proposed American edition will contain two hundred engravings. This additional number of twenty Prints, which will be given in the American edition, the Editors have conceived the propriety of offering, in order to afford an opportunity to our most celebrated Painters in this Country, of displaying their abilities in historical painting. These additional prints will be executed, therefore, from original paintings, by American artists, founded on particular parts of holy writ.

This Bible will be printed in fifty numbers; a number to be published every six weeks: a form of publishing which was adopted by Macklin, and which the present Editors have thought proper to follow, in order to enable all classes of Society to possess it; for it will be readily perceived, that it will be within the means of every person to pay the small sum of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, at such distant periods.

The names of the Patrons will be printed with the work.

In sending the work to distant subscribers, the utmost care and attention will be paid to pack it in such manner as to prevent injury by rubbing.

☞ As the Editors have resolved to Print no more than the number of Copies actually subscribed for, the subscription must be closed, therefore, positively, when the first number is put to Press.

Those at a distance who wish to obtain this work, will please to forward their subscriptions, and they will be attended to.

The editors think it proper to state that the engraving will be under the superintendence of, and executed by, Murray Draper, Fairman, and Co. with the assistance of William S. Leney, Alexander Lawson, David Edwin, John Wallace, Cornelius Tiebout, Benjamin Tanner, Francis Kerney, Peter Maverick, John Boyd, William Kneass, and other distinguished American artists.

The whole of the paper will be made at the Brandywine paper-mill, by Messers. Thomas Gilpin and Co.

The typographical part will be executed by Mr. William Brown, who prints the American edition of the New Edinburgh Encyclopædia, for Parker & Delaplaine. No pains will be spared, nor attentions wanted, on the part of Mr. Brown, to execute the work in the most correct manner and masterly style.

The Types will be made for the special purpose in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson, who will use their best endeavours to exhibit the most elegant letter and approved pattern.

Those who may wish to have the work bound in volumns, in a uniform manner and superior style, are informed that Mr. William W Potter has engaged to bestow uncommon attention to this object, and pledges himself to equal London binding in strength and elegance.

Subscriptions will be received by Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum, Booksellers. Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, 1813.

R. & J. PATTERSON,

Have received by the last mail, the first number of a new periodical work, published at Burlington, (N. J.) entitled,

THE QUARTERLY

THEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE,

AND

RELIGIOUS REPOSITORY:

conducted principally by members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Extract from the Prospectus.

"A periodical work intended to subserve," as this does, "the interests of our common christianity, cannot fail of being useful, and, we trust, acceptable also to religious readers of every denomination. That it may fully answer this end, nothing acrimonious, nothing illiberal, nothing fanatical, will be admitted into its pages. It will be conducted on the great and leading principles of religion as taught by the primitive church, and restored at the reformation. Scripture alone shall be the standard and criterion of its ortho loxy and ethicks."

The copious selection of religious biography, (lives of Usher and Fenelon) Theological essays, miscellaneous intelligence, biblical, moral, civil, literary, foreign and domestic, contained in this first number justify an expectation that it will amply reward those patrons, who have a taste for writings, that mingle the dulci and utili—that delight and edify—that soothe the cares and pains of age, and fill the minds of youth with useful, moral and religious science.

To members of the Episcopal Church, this work must be particularly interesting, as it is probably the first of the kind offered for their particular aid, in Pittsburgh and its vicinity; while christians of other denominations may also find in it abundant matter to repay them for supporting it with their names.

The first number contains one very interesting anecdote, (not seen, it is believed, in the western country before) viz:—part of a conversation which the Rev. Mr. Wilson had with Bellingham (the assassin of Mr. Perceval) the day previous to his execution.

Persons, wishing to judge for themselves, whether this new work be worthy of their support, can see it by calling at the Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood Streets, where it will constantly be kept for some weeks, as there is but one copy in town.

CONDITIONS

I. Each number shall consist of about 224 octavo pages: a number to be issued quarterly.

II. A life of some eminent Christian—A Homily of the Church, with some few alterations from the original text; and one or two select or unpublished Sermons on some very interesting and practical subject, shall appear in each Number.—To these shall be added, Original Essays—Reviews of new and important Religious publications, foreign and domestick—The spirit of all the principal Religious periodical works of Europe—Select Poetry—Literary and Philosophical Intelligence—Religious Intelligence—View of public affairs, consisting merely of a statement of known events.

III. The work shall be delivered to Subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable on delivery of the third number.

IV. It shall be printed on a handsome new type, and on fine paper. A title page and a table of contents shall accompany every second number.